

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1158.]

W E D N E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 16, 1803.

[VOLUME XVIII.]

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The good Ship
F A M E,

Nathan Clarke, Master;

WILL sail in 10 or 12 days, and will take in 100 blms. Tobacco or other merchandise, if offered soon at 30 guineas per hhd. tobacco. She has excellent accommodations for passengers—apply to the captain on board; to James Brown, esq. Richmond; or to the subscribers at Petersburg or Norfolk.

Campbell & Wheeler.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1803.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the commons of Hanover Town, on Sunday the 23d inst.

A small well formed sorrel HORSE, about four feet nine inches high, in very good order, shod all round, about one third of his mane has been worn off with gear, which is very perceptible at this time, five years old last spring, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward if the said Horse is delivered to Mr. Turner, at the Bell Tavern, or to the subscriber in Hanover Town.

W. B. Christian.

October 29, 1803.

NOTICE.

That by virtue of a Deed of Trust, will be sold, at John Jenkins's, on Thursday the 24th inst. to the highest bidder, for ready money,

TWO NEGROES;

ONE a Boy, about thirteen years of age—the other a Woman of about 35—Also, six head of CATTLE, and one MARE and COLT, the property of said Jenkins, to satisfy a debt due John Clark, as mentioned in said Deed of Trust.

MAT. SIMS, Trustee.

November 1st, 1803.

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broadbuss, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the sum of £100 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittsylvania county, containing 1113 acres, and describes the boundaries, &c. At the same time said Broadbuss executed two obligations to me for the purchase of the said land, amounting to £550.—The first payable the 25th December, 1801, the second the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the said Broadbuss has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm. McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further transfer of the same, as I consider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the confidation money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittsylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-trial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS,

3 or 4 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also, a set of plated HARNESS.

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added.—They will be sold separately.—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

VENDUE MASTER.

Nov. 10th, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION,

By PROSSER & MONCURE.

All that valuable assortment of Merchandise, belonging to the estate of ISRAEL I. COHEN, dec. late of this city.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst.

At the store lately occupied by the decedent.—The sale will begin precisely at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars, on their giving bond, with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—The Household and Kitchen furniture of the decedent, will be sold at the same time, and on the same terms.

JACOB I. COHEN, Adm'r.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

October 13, 1803.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

Call for papers.

(Continued.)

Dr. Mitchell said he rose to express his sentiments against the whole body of the resolution un-

der debate. But his disinclination to adopt it did not arise from any doubt of the right which the house possessed to call upon the executive for information. He had no hesitation to ask the President for papers when necessary to obtain them.—And it was equally clear to him that whenever that dignified officer was properly applied to, he would comply cheerfully with the request of Congress, or of either branch of it. He owned that in some cases, it would be the duty of the house to pursue this mode of enquiry; and equally would it be the duty of the head of the executive department to give his aid and countenance.

In the present state of proceedings respecting the treaty and conventions with France concerning Louisiana, he deemed it improper to embarrass the business, by an unaccountable call upon the executive for papers. The President had already communicated various information on this subject, in his message on the first day of the session. Additional information was given in his message of the 21st, wherein he told the house that the ratification and exchanges had been made. This was accompanied with instruments of cession and covenant concluded at Paris between our ministers and the agents of the French Republic. All this information we had already on our tables. This the President had put the house in possession of, from his own sense of duty. This obligation was imposed on him by the constitution, which declares that he shall from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Mr. M. said he had a firm belief that the president had complied with this constitutional injunction. He had communicated such intelligence as he had received; and he was possessed of any thing else needful for the deliberations of the house, he was willing to think, the chief magistrate of the union would have spontaneously imparted it.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) however says, that the cession expressed in the treaty, is no cession at all, but a mere pretence. He says that our title is derived from France, who has no title whatever to Louisiana, and of course can convey none to the United States. He differed in opinion with that gentleman entirely. The treaty contained internal evidence enough for him to act upon. And it was accompanied with extrinsic events and circumstances, of great publicity. The united evidence of these we could not resist without rejecting all human testimony, and sinking into absolute scepticism.

Let us review, sir, what the sum of this information amounts to. By the first article of the treaty which has so lately been laid before us, we have a recital of that part of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded October 1, 1800, whereby his Catholic majesty promises and engages to cede to the French Republic, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states. Here is a promise to cede; but the stipulation is accompanied with a condition which, as is alleged by the mover of the resolution, has never been performed. This condition, though not expressed at large in the first article, is well understood to be the establishment of the Duke of Parma, in the full and entire possession of Tuscany, and the making him a monarch under the title of the King of Etruria. This has been done in the face of all Europe. And the deliberations in the Diet of Ratisbon, concerning German indemnities, show that the Prince who was turned out of that country to make room for a younger member of the blood royal of Spain, was one of those who suffered a loss of dominion and revenue, when Italy was borne down by the victorious arms of France. Mr. M. said he would not enter into the detail of European politics, nor dwell upon the splendid campaigns which had been made beyond the Alps. He would only urge upon the attention of the House, that France had put the Duke of Parma on the throne of Etruria, and had thereby acquired a title to Louisiana. This was the consideration of price, with which the American province was purchased from Spain. But the right of France to Louisiana does not rest here—it is not a *nudum pactum*—so far from it, effective measures have been adopted to carry it into operation, by adding possession to right. A commissioner has been sent to New-Orleans, on the part of the French Republic, to receive the province of Louisiana from Spain. This officer has been received respectfully there. He has been officially recognized; and has solemn induction and investiture. He may be considered as completely in possession, and enjoying, as far as the treaty requires, actual seisin of the country. If even possession by twig and turf was required, the French Republic really seemed to have such a possessory establishment. A title thus acquired, and accompanied by an allowed and peaceful possession, is about to be granted to the United States. The provisions to the completion of this object are stated in the fourth article of the treaty, which stipulates that there shall be sent by France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

An objection had been raised on the ground of the uncertainty of the limits of Louisiana. He did not feel the force of this. In the ignorance in which the world was at present involved as to American geography, we should indeed receive it *in a qualis*, such as it was generally understood or usually reputed to be. He perfectly well knew it had been very little explored, and far less travelled over by surveyors with chain and compass. Uncertainty overshadowed the subject; but this would be dissipated by degrees as the unknown regions should be visited and described. We might then proceed to adjust the limits in a manner similar to that we had repeatedly adopted with respect to the present territory of the United States. As commissioners had been appointed from time to time to settle our boundaries on the southern, north-eastern, and north-western frontiers, so might every geographical difficulty as to the extent of Louisiana, be removed by commissioners acting under true authority and powers.

Previously however, to receiving the perfect transfer and possession on our part, it is necessary that we should make arrangements to pay for it. For although by this second article of the first convention, it is agreed that no money or stock shall be advanced before Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States—yet as no money can be paid, but by virtue of appropriations made by law, it is incumbent on Congress forthwith to declare whether they will make the appropriation or not. If this appropriation is not made by law, there is an end of the treaty, and of all the expectations to which it has given rise. On the other hand, if duly and promptly made, our government will be enabled, according to the promise contained in the fifth article, to receive from the commissary of the French Republic all the military posts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, and to see the troops of France and Spain, who may be there, withdrawn from the country, and evacuate it. Mr. M. thought that Congress already possessed as much information as was requisite to act with wisdom and intelligence on the great question before them.

Mr. M. said he did, the right of the house, to request the President to give the copies of papers mentioned in the resolution under debate—his opposition to it arose merely from the persuasion he felt, that they were unnecessary, and some of them impossible to be had. Some papers were asked for, which he was confident did not exist, in the hands of the President, or any where else. It would be as agreeable to him, Mr. Mitchell said, as to the mover of the resolution, to examine the papers as matters of rational curiosity, or as documents of authentic history. But now was not the time for these secondary researches, however amusing they might be. Graver subjects demanded our immediate attention, and there might be danger in delay. The operation of the resolution, if adopted, would certainly be to procrastinate and embarrass; and he did not deem what good would be wrought at that time by agreeing to it.

There was an additional reason, and that a very weighty one, for refusing the motion, at this time. By the terms of the treaty, it must be ratified in good and due form; and the ratification exchanged within six months after execution. The date of this deed of cession is the 30th of April last. Consequently the limited time would expire on the 30th of the current month. A doubt had been expressed by some gentlemen, for whose judgment he entertained great respect, whether the ratification would be consummated in good and due form, unless the declaration and fact of this House should follow up the determination of the President and Senate. Mr. M. therefore concluded, that as there were but a few days left to decide on the question, which involved the sovereignty of the Mississippi, and the adjacent country on both its banks, it would be better to proceed without delay to comply with all the pre-requisites. At a future day, he would have no objection to amuse his leisure with the perusal of the papers comprised in the resolution; but at present, he thought the members had neither inclination nor time to spare.

Mr. M. therefore concluded by moving a postponement of the resolution, until the 30th day of May next. The motion being seconded, Mr. Findley said he was opposed to the postponement. He would rather face the resolution and decide upon it once. If this House thinks it expedient, the bill say so; if they think it inexpedient, they will manifest their opinion. He was one of those who considered the resolution as neither necessary or expedient. It was not pretended that we yet had either territory or people to govern; but we were required to carry a treaty into effect that would give us both territory and people. Doubts had been suggested of the validity of our title; but shall doubts be put in competition with official papers? It was not, however, his intention to detain the House with a discussion on this point, on which sufficient had been already said; but to notice an allusion made to the proceedings of a former Congress. It was proper that they should be correctly understood. When he looked around him he did not see more than eight or ten members of the House at the time referred to. It has been said by a gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Thatcher) that the House, in the case of the British treaty, claimed to decide on treaties. In answer to this observation, he begged leave to read the reply of the House to the message of the president; first observing that the contest was respecting the discretion of the House, not to agree to treaties, but to grant money for carrying them into effect.—On that occasion, it had been contended there was no such discretion. The following are the proceedings on that occasion.

"The house according to the order of the day resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the message of the President of the United, assigning the reasons which forbid his compliance with the resolution of this house of the 22th ultimo, requesting a copy of the instructions, correspondence and other documents, relative to the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Mughlenberg reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said message under consideration and come to two resolutions, thereupon which he delivered in at the clerk's table where the same was read as follow:

"Resolved, That it being declared by the second section of the third article of the constitution, 'That the president shall have power, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided that two thirds of the Senators present concur,' the House of Representatives do not claim any agency to make treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment, may be most conducive to the public good."

This resolution was carried by a majority of 37 to 35. From this statement it was evident that the point at that day in dispute was not whether the House had a right to ratify treaties, but whether they had a right to grant money; that is, whether they had not the same discretion on this, as on other occasions. Mr. Findley concluded by observing that he was himself prepared, with the information before them, to carry the present treaty into effect.

Mr. Griswold scarcely believed the Gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mitchell) serious in his motion to postpone this resolution. If ever it was proper to decide it, it was certainly proper to decide it now. If ever the information requested was wanted, it was for the purpose of legislating correctly on the subject of the message. If it is not wanted, the House will not hesitate to negative the resolution. In my judgment, said Mr. Griswold, it is wanted for the purpose of legislating correctly on those subjects that are before us. I am one of those who do now believe, and always have believed, that the exclusive right of forming treaties resides in the President and Senate; and that, when ratified, it is the duty of every department of the government, to carry them into effect. This treaty then, if fairly and constitutionally made, is a law of the land, and we are bound to execute it. But it is necessary to know its nature and effects, to carry it into execution. It is a mere dead letter, there is no necessity for any laws whatever. Hence the necessity of knowing precisely the nature and effects, before we are able to pass the necessary laws for carrying it into effect. Gentlemen will not deny this. If the treaty itself is in those respects uncertain, they will admit the necessity of having the recourse to other documents to decide what we are to do to carry it into effect. In my judgment the treaty is uncertain. I am not able to say from the light it supplies, whether we acquire by it new territory, or subjects, or if the gentleman from Virginia pleases, new citizens; though I have always understood that all persons living under every description of governments were bound to obey it, and of course were subjects, and that the term was as applicable to a republic as to a monarchy. Will gentlemen say that it is not necessary to ascertain the nature and effects of this treaty, in order to legislate correctly respecting it? What does the President say in his message? He says, "it is for your consideration whether you will not make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while, of order and tranquillity in the country, as the case may require." He calls upon us forthwith to legislate. If we have acquired the country and the people, it is certainly proper to pass laws for preservation of order and tranquillity; but if we have acquired neither, whence the necessity of passing such laws? It would be usurpation. We contend that the treaty does not ascertain these points; gentlemen differ from us in opinion. But I beg them calmly and seriously to attend to its language. By the first article it appears that Spain promised to cede Louisiana to France on certain stipulations; she promises to cede. Gentlemen cannot mistake the import of the language. It is a promise, not a cession. Will it be said that France acquired any title by this promise. This cannot be contended. The treaty does not declare whether the terms stipulated by France have been complied with, or whether the cession was actually made. The terms of the treaty are, "whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French republic has an incontestible title," &c.—Will gentlemen say that this assertion on the part of France, gives her any title? It gives her no title. An assertion by France cannot affect Spain.

But, say gentlemen, France has stipulated the sending a commissary, to receive Louisiana from Spain, and transmit it to us. What is the amount of this engagement? It is an engagement to receive and transmit. But suppose France do not send the commissary, or Spain refuse to deliver the country. If gentlemen are correct in the construction they give to the first article, to wit, that we have acquired a good title, will not the House hold the language of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) and say, what do we care for Spain? I do therefore consider the fourth article as amounting to nothing. This consideration enforces the motion I have had the honor to submit; because, if it shall turn out that we have acquired a good title, and if the treaty shall appear to be fairly and constitutionally made and ratified,

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we have a right, in virtue of every principle of the law of nations to enforce our title.

The president has called upon us forthwith to pass laws for the preservation of order and tranquility in this territory. Should we not then seriously enquire into the validity of our title; for we have no right to exercise jurisdiction over it if our title is not rightful. Suppose France had ceded to us the Island of Great Britain. Would the mere cession give us the right to the soil and jurisdiction of that country? Before we pass the laws, that are alleged to be necessary, we ought to ascertain whether the people of Louisiana owe us allegiance as their rightful sovereigns.

Gentlemen say, though they are content to call for the treaty of 1803, there are other parts of the resolution to which they cannot assent, and particularly that which relates to Spain. In one view this information is important. If it shows the content of Spain to the cession to us, it is equivalent to an abandonment, so far as relates to us, of the stipulations made to her by France, and all that remains for us to do, is to organize a government over the people of that territory. But if Spain refuses her consent, and remains in possession, and I always understood till this day that she does remain in possession, it may be necessary to resort to other measures. For that purpose I have thought it proper to call for papers that may ascertain the disposition of Spain. As to the expression "ceded of cession," it may not, perhaps, be the most apt; and it will be perfectly agreeable to me to substitute the word "instrument," if that shall be more agreeable to gentlemen. I beg leave to add that with regard to all these documents, no doubt can be entertained of their being in the possession of the Executive. When releasing this important purchase, he certainly felt it important to know whether the nation selling had a right to sell; and that right must have depended upon the treaty of 1800. Let not gentlemen ascribe to me the least wish to pry into the secrets of state. This measure cannot be fairly so construed. The treaty of 1800 must be a public treaty from the nature of it. As to the correspondent with the government of Spain, I should presume that that cannot be secret. But if the President will say that Spain has assented to or dissented from the treaty of cession, that will be sufficient for me. For these reasons I deem the adoption of the resolution at this time important, and that it is consequently improper to postpone it to a future day. I presume gentlemen are desirous to carry this treaty into effect without delay. I am not the least disposed to frustrate their wishes; and when these documents shall be received, if gentlemen permit them to be received, we shall be enabled immediately to decide whether the treaty calls for any particular laws to carry it into execution.

Mr. Randolph said, that when the gentleman from Connecticut introduced the resolution it struck him as being irregular, but as he had not received any intimation from the chair—and as he felt greatly disposed to favor the utmost latitude in debate, especially on the part of the other side of the House, he had offered no objection to the course which had been pursued; although it appeared to him that this subject being in possession of the committee of the whole House, it would have been more regular to have given a previous discharge of that committee, or to have offered the resolution in that committee, by way of shewing that it was not expedient to pass the necessary laws for carrying the treaty into effect. This was not the only case in which a question had been discussed on incidental points, rather than on its own merits. It had become almost habitual with the House to decide the principal questions before them, by debating others of a preliminary nature. He hoped therefore he should be excused in following the extensive but deviating track of the gentleman from Connecticut. He declared himself entirely at a loss how to reconcile the theory and practice of that gentleman. He confessed that he had rather seen him come boldly forward and deny the propriety of carrying the treaty into effect, than fighting behind entrenchments which cramped his exertions, whilst they did not cover him from that charge of inconsistency against which he vainly endeavored to shield himself. Mr. R. regretted, therefore, that the gentleman had given any previous pledge which tended, at this time, to fetter his opposition to the treaty. He felt himself at a loss how to understand an expression which had been repeatedly and emphatically used—"if the treaty were constitutionally ratified." The Executive informs us that this instrument has received the sanction of the Senate, and yet the skepticism of gentlemen is so extreme, that they cannot argue from the fact, but put the case hypothetically. Do they suppose the ratification to have been informal and incomplete?

Mr. Griswold explained. He said he would merely inform the gentleman what he had thought and intended to express, viz. that if the treaty be constitutionally made and ratified, that House was bound to carry it into effect.

Mr. Randolph continued—"If it be constitutionally made and ratified." Really, Sir, this is the age of ingenious distinction. Unfortunately I am too dull to comprehend how a treaty can be constitutionally ratified, which is not constitutionally made. If, however, it be constitutionally made and ratified, the gentleman acknowledges himself bound to carry it into effect;—and yet he wants documents. To prove, what?—That the treaty is constitutional?—to clear up doubts of this nature?—Not at all—not to decide whether we have a treaty which contravenes the provisions of the constitution, but to determine whether we have any treaty at all. We must first see whether we have acquired territory and inhabitants to govern before we can pass the necessary laws giving effect to the treaty—although by the gentleman's own shewing, we must pass the laws for carrying the treaty into effect, (provided they do not violate the constitution) even if it should be found that we have acquired neither territory nor inhabitants. According to the gentleman's doctrine, we must make good the stipulations into which the Executive may have entered, in the name of the nation, whether we have acquired any thing in return or not. To what purpose then is this enquiry made? But we are told that enquiry is necessary to enable us to ascertain

the proper mode of effecting the desired end;—to determine us whether (as a gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Thatcher, has said) we shall march a body of soldiers, or civilians, to take possession of Louisiana. But was it necessary to determine the mode of taking possession, before they would resolve to take possession at all? If the House would previously decide this question—if they could come to a resolution that it was expedient to take possession, that resolution, would be referred to a select committee to prepare a bill in conformity to it, and when that bill should be under their consideration, it would be proper to determine whether we would send soldiers, or civilians, to New-Orleans. From the zeal which that gentleman and his friends had manifested on this subject, Mr. R. entertained no doubt of their willingness to serve in either capacity.

Gentlemen allow that they are bound to carry the treaty into effect, if consistent with the constitution, but they say, that there may be, and are dubious points, which must be cleared up, in order to enable them to understand how to carry it into effect. It would be strange indeed if there were not dubious expressions in this, as in almost all other treaties. For to what purpose are treaties generally made, but to define and settle the doubts of prior treaties, furnishing themselves matter, for other negotiations, in an uninterrupted succession of cause and effect. Thus subsequent treaties have been made to settle the construction of the treaty of Paris of 1763; and yet later conventions endeavor to destroy the ambiguity of these explanations. There never was a convention between nations to which this objection would not be urged. The treaty of 1763 was so deficient in respect to the limits assigned the United States, that it could not be carried into execution, unless two straight lines enclosed a space. This was the natural result of our then ignorance of the extent and direction of the great rivers and lakes, on the north-western frontier. The treaty now before us may be presumed to be equally or more indefinite, as to boundaries, than that of Paris—since the geography of the United States, at that time, was better understood, than that of Louisiana is at this. But a new discovery is made. That whatever doubts may arise under the treaty in question, it belongs to the Executive to clear them up, and for that purpose this application is proposed to be made. Mr. R. said that he had always understood, till now, that doubts arising on any compact between independent powers were the proper subject of negotiation between those powers. That in this way alone they could be resolved, and not by one of the parties undertaking to put his own construction on the question. To what purpose then apply to the Executive for a solution of doubts to which both the parties interested alone are competent, and which it belongs not to one of them to decide.

It is said that the treaty of St. Ildefonso would enable us to ascertain whether France had complied with the stipulations, in consideration of which, Louisiana was ceded to her by Spain, and that probably it defines the boundaries of that country. With respect to the first object, even if it were in the power of the executive to furnish us with a copy of that instrument, we should only learn, what we already know, that France engaged to raise a younger son of the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon to the African throne. Suppose, Sir, we were official apprized of this fact. Will that satisfy the gentleman from Connecticut? By no means. Whilst there is a possibility of doubt he has told us, honestly, he does not mean to be satisfied. No, Sir—you must summon an empire—to establish the fact that the Duke of Parma has been elevated to the rank of Tuscany King, and obtain a verdict in his favor, before you prevail on the cautious jealousy of that gentleman to assent to the proposition. In regard to the limits of the country in question, it is well known that neither in that of St. Ildefonso, nor any other treaty have they been accurately defined. Nor ought this to be a matter of surprise, since neither the treaty of Paris in 1763, nor that of London in 1794, had fixed the boundaries of the United States, and in consequence, our north western line was still undefined. If gentlemen wanted information on this subject, instead of sending this resolution to the president, they should send their door keeper into the library for De Pritz, and Chalmers and Junkenon. They will find more concerning the extent of Louisiana in Louis XIV's grant to Crozat than in the treaty which they require or in any other. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes to France the province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties, subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." The only article then of this treaty which concerns us is quoted in that which is now in our possession. To establish what was the extent of the country when France possessed it, will undoubtedly form, perhaps now forms, the subject of negotiation with Spain. If then, the precision which the gentleman requires be insisted on, the assent of this House may be refused to the laws for carrying the treaty into effect, until a complete adjustment of the boundary shall have taken place with Spain. And inasmuch as this can never be effected, until these laws are passed, and possession thereby taken of the country, the gentleman will obtain a perpetual virtual adjournment of this question. Availing himself of this newly discovered distinction, whilst he acknowledges an indispensable political obligation, to carry treaties into effect, he may refuse his sanction to any particular treaty. It is only to discover some real, or apparent obscurity, should no constitutional objections offer themselves, and the business is done. The gentleman thus surmounts, or gets around, his own doctrine, and opposes a treaty as effectively as if he had never supported the position that this House was bound to execute them. But it requires all the intrepidity of the gentleman from Connecticut to assert his consistency. What do we now propose—only to submit to the House the bare abstract proposition that it is expedient to pass the laws for carrying this treaty into effect—we propose no particular measure—no matter of detail is before us—we are not debating whether we shall employ soldiers or civilians—and yet the gentle-

man, whilst he acknowledges an obligation to carry treaties, constitutionally made, into effect, whilst he urges no constitutional objection in this case, refuses his assent to the general position of the expediency of passing the laws, necessary to give effect to the treaty in question, on the ground of difficulty or hazard to the United States—in other words, on the ground of inexpediency. The House will perceive how greatly the gentleman must be embarrassed, when he is driven to such glaring inconsistency; when he is compelled to confound the question whether the treaty ought to be carried into effect, with one entirely different—the manner in which that effect is to be attained?

(To be continued in our next.)

NEW-YORK, November 3.

The ship *Saphron*, capt. Giffender, arrived at this port last evening in 13 days from Bordeaux. She left there on the 2d Sept. Our Paris papers by her are to the middle of the month. The late hour at which they were received will not permit us to do more than give a hasty inspection. We do not discover that any political event has occurred since the date of our former advices. Should any thing of an interesting nature present itself to us on a more attentive perusal, it shall be translated and published in the next number of the *MERCANTILE ADVERTISER*.

Capt. Giffender informs us that the preparations for the invasion of England were still carrying on with the greatest activity.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in this City, from Messrs. Kuhn, Green & Co. Merchants, at Genoa, dated August 27, 1803.

"You will please to inform your friends trading to this quarter, that by the last mail from Leghorn we have received the French commandant there having declared Leghorn a port of the French Republic; and that, accordingly, the Arrête prohibiting the importation of all species of British productions and manufactures into the Ports of France extended to that of Leghorn.

"These proceedings have created much alarm, and it is generally expected that the Blockade of Leghorn by the British will be the result.

"Commodore Morris is on a visit to the Queen at Florence, to remonstrate against these proceedings as being derogatory to the interest of the United States.

"By the last advices from our house at Gibraltar, we observe that West India produce has declined considerably, owing to the number of French prizes brought in there."

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, September 1.

"It is a prevailing opinion of the people here, that the United States might as well be at war with the whole powers of the Barbary States as with a petty Regency. If they would send out a formidable fleet to batter their towns and destroy their cruizers, it would be the only thing which will render your flag respectable, and gain a permanent establishment of peace and respect from the savages. The Emperor of Morocco is now at Tangiers, about fifteen miles from Agades."

November 7.

A regular file of London papers to the 21st of September, is received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, by the ship *Philipburg*, capt. Lellingwell, from Liverpool.

No important occurrence had taken place in Europe at the close of our last accounts.

Robert Altet, who had embezzled the property of the bank of England to an enormous amount, and who was acquitted on a former trial from some informality in the indictment, has been arraigned for the same offence under a new indictment, and found guilty. An act of parliament passed in the last reign, having made it felony to embezzle the property of the bank, it is supposed he will be left for execution.

Captain Gibbs, of the ship *Washington*, in 33 days from Rotterdam, informs us, that he called Calais on the 20th September, at which time he discovered 9 sail of frigates and gun-boats keeping up a constant fire on that place. He was informed by a Dutch pilot boat, that they were the British secret expedition, under the command of gen. Moore and sir Sidney Smith, and that they had been engaged for 35 hours in the bombardment of Calais. He further informs us, that the French refuse entrance to all neutral vessels which had cleared out from England for any port in France; and that several vessels, so circumstanced, had been obliged to return or seek another market.

November 8.

We have extended our file of London papers to the 28th September, by the arrival of the ship *Chatham*, Capt. Chew, from Liverpool. At that time no political movements of consequence had taken place in Europe.

The preparation for invading England were progressing with great activity in the ports of France, and it was expected the attempt would be speedily made. The troops were to assemble about the middle of September, and the command is said to be finally arranged in the following manner:—

FRENCH ARMY OF ENGLAND.

Right Wing.	Centre.	Left Wing.
Gen. Devout,	Bonaaparte,	Gen. Soult.
Command of the	Command in Chief	Under him.
Conjugal Guard.	Under him.	Gen. Andre-
Under him,	Gen. Berthier,	off, Chief of
Gen. Dumas,	Sec. of War, and	the Staff.
Chief of the Staff	Chief of the Gen.	

ARMY OF RESERVE.

General Ney.

The Batavian commissary of marine, who is to be consulted relative to the common operations by sea, had arrived at Paris.

All persons in any manner capable of working at ship building are ordered by the French government to enroll themselves before the 4th of September, under the penalty of being sent down to the harbours and there compelled to work under the inspection of the gers d'armes.

3 per cent. consols at London, 33 3/4—Omnium 25 1/4.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9.

The following translation of the order of the Court of Madrid to the Intendant of New-Orleans to deliver that province to the French Republic is conclusive evidence of the determination of the former at the period it was written.

His excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, in his official letter of yesterday writes as follows:—Excellent Sir, the French government having requested that on delivering to it the colony of Louisiana, it may be put in possession of the artillery, arms, am-

munition, stores, hospitals, sea craft and other effects belonging to the king which are in the colony, and that an extra copy of the royal order directed to the captain general of said province, that the delivery may be effected, shall be sent to Paris, that general Victor who is destined for that service may be the bearer of it, his majesty desirous of complying with the wish of said government without delay, has resolved on issuing through the Secretary of State's office under my charge, the royal dispatch, a copy of which I inclose to your excellency herewith, and in addition to it, that it is his majesty's will, that regulated by it, your excellency should give the necessary orders that a valued inventory be made of every thing existing in Louisiana belonging to your excellency's department, making the proper separation of the papers which ought to be delivered to France in consequence of the retrocession which is made to her of said province, from the others which have no relation to said business, and ought to be transported to his majesty's dominions. I advise your excellency of it by his majesty's order for your government and that it may be complied with in what regards you.

Royal Dispatch.—Don Carlos, by the grace of God, &c.—Having thought proper to retrocede to the French Republic the colony and province of Louisiana, I order you that as soon as the present is presented to you by General Victor, or other officer duly authorized by that republic, to take charge of said delivery, you put him in possession of the colony of Louisiana and its dependencies, as well as of the city and island of New-Orleans with the same extent that it now has, which it had under the dominion of France when it ceded it to my royal crown and such as it ought to be, or is after the treaties successively made between my states and those of other powers, that in future they may belong to said republic, and that they may be administered and governed by her officers and governors as her property without any exception. I order you that as soon as the aforesaid troops of the French republic have taken possession of the said colony, you withdraw from it all the officers, soldiers and people in employ who garrison it, and are in my service, to send them to Spain or to other parts of my possessions in America, except those who may prefer remaining in the service of France, to whom you will give an opposition for so doing. I order likewise that after the evacuation of said ports and city of New-Orleans you cause to be collected all the papers and documents relative to the royal revenue and administration of the colony of Louisiana, to bring them to Spain in order to settle the accounts, delivering notwithstanding to the French governor or other charged with taking possession, all those which may relate to the limits and demarcation of said territory, as likewise what respects the Indians and other points, taking for the whole the necessary receipts for your discharge, and that you may give to the aforesaid governor all the information which may be necessary to put him in a situation to govern said colony to the satisfaction of the republic—and to the end that the said cession may be made to the mutual satisfaction of both powers, you will form a duplicate inventory signed by you and the respective commissioners of the republic of all the artillery, arms, ammunition, effects, stores, hospitals, sea craft, &c. that belong to me in said colony, and you will proceed in concert with said commissioners to make an estimation or exact valuation of all the effects which may remain in the different parts of the colony, that their value may be reimbursed by the French government on the footing of the same estimation. We hope at the same time for the advantage and tranquility of the inhabitants of the colony, and we promise ourselves from the sincere friendship and strict alliance which unites us to the government of the republic, that it will give its orders to the governor and other officers employed in its service in said colony and city of New-Orleans, that the ecclesiastics and religious houses which officiate in the curacies and missions may continue their functions and enjoy the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which have been granted them by the titles of their establishment, that the ordinary judges shall remain as well as the tribunals established for administering justice according to the laws and customs in use in the colony, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and preserved in quiet possession of their property, that all grants or property of any kind whatever granted by my government be confirmed, although it may not have been confirmed by me, hoping besides that the government of the republic will give its new subjects the same proofs of protection and good-will which they have experienced under my dominion. Done at Barcelona the 15th October, 1802—

I the king.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

I make you this communication by his majesty's order, that in consequence of a knowledge of it you may aid on your part in carrying it into execution in what regards you. God preserve you many years. Barcelona, 16th October, 1802—
To the Intendant, ad interim, of Louisiana, }
SOLER.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, Sept. 6. (19 *Fructidor*.)

By private letters from London, arrived here by the way of Spain, we find that a courier had just brought to London, the reply of the court of Madrid to the positive demand which had been made to it by the British government, to declare the system it intended adopting in the present war. The answer has been an evasive one, simply containing protestations on the part of Spain of its desire, that the good intelligence so happily re-established with England by the Treaty of Amiens, might still subsist. But since the execution of the treaty of Amiens would not turn to the account of England, the Government of that country immediately resorted on dispatching another courier, in order to bring back a more categorical reply.

September 8. (21 *Fructidor*.)

We have remarked that all the Portuguese vessels, lying throughout the different parts of our Republic, have lately accelerated their departure; in so much, that not one belonging to that nation is left.

Many vessels belonging to the squadron of Commodore Smith and Vice-Admiral Thornborough, were driven on shore, during the late tempest, upon the Coast and Islands in North Holland. The next morning the inhabitants took possession of a corvette and gun-boat which had been abandoned by their crews near the Island of Vlieland.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

It is absurd to judge of the intentions of a power by the military movements of its troops. The little army which the king of Denmark so suddenly assembled in Holstein, has given rise to many conjectures. This army may indeed be looked upon as designed to keep up a line of neutrality; but it is ridiculous to see in it a force destined to act offensively against a power so formidable as France. Let us only cast our eyes over Europe, and we shall behold its Kings more occupied in the internal Administration of their States, than in making preparation for war; and what is equally certain, they have judged it most prudent to suffer France to decide a contest, which they may consider as a common cause; but will not declare themselves until after the contest is finished; when they may partake of its fruits, unless unforeseen circumstances bring them beforehand into the field of battle.

According to the Law of 18th of last Germinal, Gold coin in pieces of 20 and 40 francs, and struck off at the rate of from 450 to 500 per day. The Coinage of silver money in pieces of two francs, one franc, half a franc, and three quarters of a franc, has been going on for these two months past: there only remains the quarter franc piece to be struck, which will be done in a few days. The quantity of gold and silver metal at the mint is astonishing.

Letters received at the Hague continues to give most favourable intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope. The fortifications erected by the English are considerably augmented, and having ten thousand men ready to defend them to the last drop of their blood; not the least fear is entertained of that Colony again falling into the hands of the English.

By letters from Italy, we learn that the King of Naples continues to disband a part of his troops, permitting them to enter into what service they please. This economical plan is the work of the new minister of finance, Medici.

French troops continue to assemble in immense numbers in the farther part of Italy; it is generally supposed that they will undertake an expedition across the Adriatic Sea.—The depot of the Troops will be at Ragusa.

Advices from the interior of Russia state, that this year's harvest, in Rye, Wheat, Barley and Oats, surpasses an expectation. The Hay Harvest, has not proved less abundant.

Letters from Bilbao, inform us, that most of the Spanish ships are safely returned from their colonies, so that the merchants in that country are sufficiently provided with merchandise; but they complain of the considerable drawbacks they must make off their profits, in order to gratify the avarice of the English.

LONDON, Sep. 20.

The following is an extract of a letter from on board his majesty's ship Tonant, cruising off Corunna:—"Admiral de Winter, whom we were blockading in Ferrol, has got out; his escape was favored by the extreme darkness of the night. We however, followed him as far as Madeira, but without effect. We are now with three sail of the line and the Nautil frigate, blockading five of the enemy's ships of the line and a frigate, in the harbor of Corunna. We have been very unlucky, not having captured a prize since we left England."

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 18.—Sailed the Lord Nelson East Indiaman, under convoy for the River. The average of one-sixth for her re-capture by the Seagull of 18 guns, Colossus, of 74, and Tonant, of 84 guns, in light, will of course be settled by the East India company, in concurrence with the Underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-house. The Seagull is so much damaged in her masts and rigging in consequence of her action with the Lord Nelson, that she must be overhauled. Five of the Lord Nelson's crew, after she struck to La Bellone, entered on board her, and remained at liberty on board the Lord Nelson, and actually fought the ship against the Seagull, during her actions. These five fellows are now in irons on board the Colossus, of 74 guns, Capt. G. Martin, with the squadron off Corunna, and pretend to pass for Americans, the old Story for renegade Englishmen, and it is hoped if they are found not Americans, they will meet the punishment due to their crimes.

For Sale, MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing stream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of Burr, and a pair of Cologne Stones, and also a good Bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of land annexed to her. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the same, and to sell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premises, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Manikin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 35 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAPOLEON COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle.
A few pipes of genuine Cognac Brandy, 4th proof.
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wischam.

Richmond, Sept. 22th, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 34s to 36s; old, 32s to 40s Cash.	
Wheat, 6s to 7s do.	
Flour, Fine, from old wheat, 33s do.	
Do. Sup. ditto, 30s do.	
Do. do. from new wheat, 42s do.	
Corn, new, 13s; old, 17s do.	
Hemp, Clean, 43s to 50s do.	
Iron, 33s do.	
Whiskey, 36s do.	
Bacon, 8d do.	

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Kitty, Drummond,	Norfolk.
Two Brothers, Spragell,	Ditto.
Dolphin, Marcell,	Indian River.
Friendship, Potter,	Philadelphia.
Polley, Gover,	Norfolk.
Maryland Mary, Parker,	Ditto.
Beldera, Black,	Philadelphia.
Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
Harriott, Beckwith,	Baltimore.
Eliza, Hunt,	Norfolk.
Republican, Goodwin,	Ditto.
Hancock, Chambers,	Port Elizabeth.
Sloop Panina, Cotton,	Norfolk.
Conet, Johnston,	Philadelphia.

—CLEARED

Ship Merchant, Kilby,	Rotterdam.
Sch. Fame, Boyd,	Baltimore.
Eliza, Barco,	Cape, Ann.
Mary Ann, Vail,	New York.
Pearl, Thompson,	Ditto.
Sloop Ester, Lincoln,	Digby.
Patty, Newton,	Philadelphia.

ALL persons in Arrear to the Printer of this Paper, for subscription and for the publication of advertisements, are respectfully solicited to make payment of their respective balances by the 31st of December next.

Those gentlemen who have been so friendly as to receive accounts for the purpose of collecting, will be so obliging as to transmit the sums collected, accompanied with the accounts that have not been discharged, at or before the above mentioned period.

A late Charleston paper contains the following "Communication."

"The evils resulting from the economies of our government, are not sensibly felt by the merchants of Charleston. A small French privateer, mounting a few swivels, has for several days completely blockaded our port, bringing to all vessels inward and outward bound. Yet we are compelled to submit to this indignity, for no means of redress present themselves; not a single armed American cruiser is suffered to protect our coast, or commerce, but are all peaceably laid up in the 'dry docks' of Washington, 'fond for worms.' In the mean time their temerity increases in proportion with our forbearance; and from our wharves we may behold the humiliating sight of American vessels pursued into our very harbour. The brig Columbia, captain Taylor, was chased the greater part of yesterday by the privateer, and followed this morning nearly up to Sullivan's Island. Such daring intrusions of our neutrality surely demand the spirited interference of our government."

Beauties of Congress.—Under some such head as this, it is proposed, during the session of Congress, occasionally to note the sage apothegms, elegant studies, and curious coinage, every now and then occurring in the speeches of the ministerial side. In doing this, we feel no disposition to deride the weakness of any member who does not of his own accord thrust his weakness into view, or to make any one ridiculous who has modesty enough to keep from making himself so. But if creatures, whom it would be arraigning the wisdom of Providence to suppose are now in their proper sphere, will be eternally exposing themselves to mockery by undertaking a part which nature never assigned them, there is surely no reason why we should not compensate the public for their encroachment on the "economic" of time and per diem by all the diversion and merriment which such objects can afford. It is well indeed if we can treat so deplorable a "concernment" in any possible mode of pleasantry; for to think seriously of it, it is really almost enough to make every reflecting American rub crazy, when he contemplates the miserable fry which is now nibbling in the deep of power;—when he beholds (a sure symptom of the feverish and diseased state of the body politic) in the present leaders of our national legislature, men whose names for the most part were scarcely ever mentioned except in the list of Ayes and Nays, and who were scarcely known in Congress when that honorable Assembly was guided and illumined by the genius, the eloquence and wisdom of federal sagesmen;—in short, when such persons as Randolph, Dawson, S. Smith, Nicholson, Wright, Claiborne, &c. &c. ad infinitum, are to supply the places of a Ross and Morris, of W. Smith, of Anies, of Harper, of Marshall, of Bayard, of Griswold, &c. &c.

"Oh! what a full is there, my countrymen." Such a substitution indeed resembles in no small degree the Parisian horde, collected to together by Anacharsis Cloots, the great "orator of the human race," and clad by him in a variety of opera dresses which he had borrowed for the purpose of their appearing before the national convention, where he conducted and presented them as the only legitimate representatives and ambassadors of every people on earth! And like Anacharsis, our titled patriots, from Mr. Jefferson downwards, seem to entertain the same furious enmity against the language and common sense which they do against the religion and government of our country. The president in every "gestion" and "message" diligently sets them an example of confusion and improp-

erty, of incoherence and silliness, of an affected, new-fangled and inexplicable jargon,—which they as diligently follow, without one half of them knowing their own meaning or what they themselves are driving at. Far our own part, we delight at this distance, as through a telescope, to see in the Senate House the democratic "meteors" play their corruption." But truly we wonder how Mr. Macon the speaker can find patience enough to bear with the folly and nonsense of his own party, particularly as we conceive that he is a man of understanding himself, for whose honest and independent conduct in the chair we are happy in an occasion of confessing a considerable respect. True it is that it is no more than his duty to listen and attend.—But that he should always be capable of fulfilling his duty in this respect, serves only to enhance his merit in our opinion. For what could be more insufferably tiresome and disgusting to any rational man, than to be obliged to witness and watch the preposterous behaviour, the perplexities, the frivolous and stupid scenes acted by his own friends during the whole of the last session, which they seemed disposed to act over again (we suppose by particular desire) at their present meeting.—The other day, for instance, Mr. Randolph began to talk something about publishing the secret report concerning the two millions appropriated last winter under closed doors for the purchase, as it now seems, of New Orleans and the Floridas,—which report he complimented highly as the work of Mr. Nicholson: (by the bye, without much opinion of the report itself, we know Mr. Nicholson too well to suspect he good be guilty of such a thing, unless his wicked cousin Gullatin indeed aided and abetted the innocent Narcissus.) Well, after Mr. Randolph had talked about it, and Mr. Gregg had talked about it, and Mr. Randolph had answered "his friend from Pennsylvania," and so forth, and so forth, behold, on Mr. Griswold's mischievously enquiring of the Speaker, "What is the question before the house?" the Speaker, with great modesty, replied, "There is no question before the house."—When Mr. Randolph rose again, and said, "There is a question before the house?"—notwithstanding which, Matthew Lyon (the oxen priced, wooden sword knight of the spittle)—"Saw no difference between the Speaker and the gentleman from Virginia,"—meaning, we must apprehend, as to their politics:—after which, the mighty Cesar Rodney (who has succeeded Mr. Bayard) pronounced an able declaration of war in the words following, to wit: that "he was very desirous to close the doors of that house except on important occasions."—Whereupon the doors were shut and closed for a short time!!—Such, gentle reader, is the farcical manner in which the national business is transacted, and such is the strange waste of time, by your democratic Congress folks, every upstart of whom is eager to wield "the rod of empire," and assert his pretensions to the office of prime minister, until (tragic powers!) even Beau Dawson himself has got to be a great man, and can alter and amend the constitution of the United States!—Alas, poor Columbia! "is it come to this?"—Yet we will not weep, nor will we groan, but we will laugh and say, that were we Speaker, and such a vapid fellow as this should pounce up and prate and flourish, we could not for the soul of his help thinking at least of Hædaler's reply to the boast of Pollonius in their discourse about the players:—

"Pollonius. I did enact Julius Cæsar, I was killed i' th' Capitol. Brutus killed me."

"Hamlet. It was a brute part of him to kill so Capital a fellow there."

Yet a still more comical gentleman has taken into his head to break silence this session, and try a new character. His name is Clifton (who succeeded general Marshall) and his pleasure seems to consist in speaking so wisely that nobody else shall understand him, even if he understand himself; as thus, (on the subject of amending the constitution)—"The adoption of this medium in the first resort, and the adoption of this alternative of a legislative election in the last resort, were not intended as displacements to the energy of that principle." There is a flight of English for you!—But he soars as much beyond our sight, as a certain great messiah maker must frequently go beyond the apprehension, perhaps of Mr. Clifton himself and many of his friends. Appropos it is certainly unlawful in the president to be prating any of his dear "fellow citizens" of Congress, as he's always doing, by interlarding his communications with a touch of the heroics. For example, how many of the ministerial gentry on an average can be supposed to know what was meant in the late message by "the bloody arena." Many of them, no doubt, are sure what was not meant: for we will not deny, for instance, that our own General Smith may have found out after due enquiry, that no vessel as the "Arena" has ever cleared out of Baltimore; or that both Mr. Cooke and Mr. Smilie may feel confident that there is no such wild beast on the banks of the Tennessee or the mountains of Pennsylvania; or that General Butler has never heard of any such survey in all Maryland; or that Mr. Claiborne never drank of a liquor, called the "Arena" in the "whole course of drinking; or that Mr. Dawson did not meet with a lady "Arena" any where in Paris; or that none of the gentlemen or their comrades equally learned, were ever afflicted with, heard, saw or read of such a distemper in any quarter of the globe as "the bloody arena." Possessed of this negative knowledge at least, we take the liberty of recommending this precious half dozen to Congress, together with as many more as they please, to form a committee not merely for the purpose of enquiring into this affair, but to be a standing committee for all matters of the same sort in future; the expense to be borne by the president himself, since whoever does an unlawful act is answerable for all the immediate consequences of that act.

(Frederick-Town Herald.)

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Antigua, to a house in Philadelphia, dated 9th October.

"This island has received a very flattering mark of favor from England. We have had a court of admiralty established here, in preference of all the other islands, which will be considerably in our favor. His majesty has continued Mr. Byam in his office of judge of admiralty with a salary of 2000L sterling, which places him in a very independent situation. We hear that a number of your countrymen are carried into St. Kitts and Tortola, and it will be some satisfaction to the concerned to know they will be judged by a liberally constituted court, where a man may claim his property without dread of being left ruined by the expense attending the suit. Mr. Burke is advocate general of the court. The uprightness of his character is as well known to you, as it is to all the inhabitants of the island."

Extract of a letter from Halifax N. S. Oct. 17.

"The Prince Adolphus Packet arrived yesterday with the mails from Falmouth, in 25 days' passage, and brought London papers to the 17th inst. Their contents are not very interesting.

"Spain endeavours to avoid a war with Great Britain; and a wish to preserve Portugal from the consequences of a French visit prevents the British Ministers from taking that step with regard to Spain, which the people of Great-Britain seem to demand, particularly the naval class.

"It is said the Northern Powers of Europe must come forward and support the neutrality of the Sound and Baltic, but they appear very tardy. Notwithstanding the French are said to have imprisoned Lubec, it appears, from the Marine List, that a great number of vessels continue to enter from and clear out for that place and the ports of the Baltic, as if no obstruction existed or was expected.

"An expedition has really sailed from Portsmouth, consisting of about 5000 men, commanded by Genl. Moore, among which is the 4th regiment formerly in this garrison. The naval arrangements are committed to Sir S. Smith.

"From the immense preparations Bonaparte is making for the invasion of England, it is now thought they will not be completed, so that the enterprise can be undertaken this year. A state of suspense is injurious to Great-Britain—the result of an attempt to invade would undoubtedly be glorious to her."

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed that Mr. STORY, in passing through this city to Charleston, intends giving an Evening's Entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental Music, Recitation, &c. We know the gentleman from report, which speaks of him as the first public singer on the continent. He is not long since from the London Theatre, and we have no doubt that the Amateurs of Music will receive the highest gratification from a display of his talents.

MARRIED]—on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. BLAIR, Mr. EDMUND WEBSTER, to Miss PEGGY BIZER—both of this city.

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday the 24th of October, 1803, departed this mortal life, in the 53d year of her age, after a short illness of the palsied kind, Mrs. JENNY POPE CAUSIN, the wife of Mr. Gerard Blackett Causin, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland. By her death her husband has lost a very affectionate and virtuous friend and companion, her children a tender and affectionate mother, her servants a remarkably kind and humane mistress, and all her intimate acquaintances a kind and charitable friend and neighbour.

This deceased lady was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and from her youth up to the time of her death, was a zealous and pious Christian, entirely void of sectarian bigotry. She believed in the Divinity of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and always held fast that sound and essential part of Christian doctrine, which teaches the necessity of repentance from sin and a life of charity to qualify the human soul for the enjoyment of an eternal life of angelic heavenly happiness.

Farewell dear friend, a long farewell,

For we shall meet no more,

'Till we are rais'd with thee to dwell

On Zion's happier shore.

Our friend and sister, lo! is dead,

The cold and lifeless clay,

Has made in dust its silent bed,

And there it must decay.

But is she dead? no, no, she lives,

Her nobler spirit flies,

To Heaven above, and there receives

The long expected prize.

methinks I see her joyful and,

Before the God of Heaven;

He smiles—she enters Zion's land,

And her reward is given.

(2.)

Wanted to Hire,

A GIRL, that is a good Nurse; one from the country would be preferred. A line addressed A. B. and left with the PRINTER hereof, will be duly attended to.

November 15, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will positively be Sold for ready money at the Vendue Office of the Subscribers,

On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

UNDERWRITERS,

Four Bales India Cotton,

Marked—W. O. No. 330—G. W. No. 105, 103, and 104.—Damaged on board the Schooner Friendship, Joseph Snow, master, from Boston to this place.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, Nov. 12, 1803.

N. B. The Subscribers will Sell on the above day, at their Office, at Public Auction, some FEATHER BEDS, of a superior quality.

Prosser & Moncure.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Has received from London and Liverpool, a well
selected assortment of
FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms.

He has on hand a few elegant
LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber House,
near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on
Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust
their property to his care, may depend on the strict-
est attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 25.

oawtf.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

TICKLEBURGS.	GERMAN STEEL
SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
BANDANNAS.	SCOTCH SNUFF.
WRITING PAPER.	PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders	Demijohns.
Duck.	Square Paving Stones.
Linen Checks for Hand-	A few butts Brandy.
kerchiefs.	hds. Rum, & quar-
Danish Table Cloths &	ter casks SHERRY
Napkins.	WINE.

October 1st, 1803.

oawf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be pre-
sented to the next General Assembly, for selling
the Globe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed,
in the parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on
certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be presented for
incorporating the Vestry Men or Trustees of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in said parish of An-
trim, and county of Halifax.

September 22.

oawf.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery,
holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond,
October 1st, 1803.

Between
John Le McFurrier, Plaintiff,
And
John Tupper, John Bell, and William
Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered
his appearance and given security according
to the act of assembly, and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country:
On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is
ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on
the first day of the next term, and answer the bill
of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city
of Richmond, for two months successively, and post-
ed at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals
from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are dispo-
sed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Coun-
try Produce, or, to particular customers, on the usual
credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE,
calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may con-
sider Country Produce, &c. to their care, are assured,
that their endeavours will be used to give general
satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be
reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John
Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy) and this season
put to string. She is supposed to be in foal. Her
pedigree and terms may be seen and made known
by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-
house, Richmond.

October 15th, 1803.

oawf.

The noted and much admired Horse,

KNOWSLEY;

The property of
William Lightfoot, Esq.
of Sandy Point;
will stand the ensu-
ing season, to com-
mence the first of March,
at Captain William Lew-
in's, in Henric county, near Exeter Mills, on Ap-
pomattox river, twelve miles above Petersburg.
The terms, with his pedigree and performances,
will appear in due time.

November 4, 1803.

BRYAN W. LESTER.

(co.)

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story
Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office,
which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—
For terms apply to
BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or
THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Sets, &c. &c. and an ample supply of
COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual
ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or
Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

In the case of **THOMAS HOOPER**, late a
BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bank-
ruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the
said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the
State of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the
29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the City
of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the
estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and
where the creditors, who have not already proved
their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same,
or they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-
vidend.

RICHARD DENNY, } Assignee.
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

For LONDON, (direct)

The fine new fast sailing ship, the



UNITED STATES.

SAMUEL REED, master;

LYING at Norfolk, will take Tobacco

at a moderate freight, with liberty of

con-shipment. Apply to

M. W. Hancock & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLET,

From New York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRON MON-

GERY, &c.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co's,
and next door to Messrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for
prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold,
Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware;
Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and
Chains; Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco, Pocket
Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastic Garters, and
Girdles; Silk Purse, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards;
Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables,
Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings,
Flutes, Pipes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentle-
mens' Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Boxes;
Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, sword knives,
Spatulas, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and
Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Cane, Umbrellas,
Shot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, shaving Boxes,
and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet soap, Pomatum,
Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Creams for
Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes,
Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder,
and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Bone,
and Tortoise shell Combs, Ivoire Buttons, Jew-
els, Corkscrews, Fish hooks Pins and Needles;
Tall hour Needles, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco
and Segar Boxes, spectacles and Cases, Nails Ham-
mers, Gimblets, Brads, Stout Nails, Jacks, Wood
Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps,
Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea
Spoons, Fork and Box Coffee Mills, Plated and Plain
Grid Irons, Frying pans, smoothing Irons and stands,
Blas pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper
Chaffing Dishes—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron
Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and
Chai's, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass
Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, scrubbing,
Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and
Shovels, all Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets,
Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of
other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or
for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated
ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch,
agreeable to pattern or description.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LOUIS WERCO,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as exten-
sively as heretofore, informs the public, that
in future he shall expect materials to be paid for,
before they are made into clothes. He has on hand
a supply of the best Cloths, Calicoes, Swansdowns,
Marcellies, &c. which he will sell low for cash only.
All persons having claims against him will be paid on
application, and those in his debt are requested to
pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool
A General Assortment of
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low
prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dub-
lin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury,
from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

United States of America, Fifth Cir- cuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gib-
son, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
against
Duncan Refe, executor of John Bannister, de-
ceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Ship-
pen, and Thomas Shippen, Infants under
the age of twenty one years, and William
Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen,
deceased, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel,
it is ordered, that the defendant, Refe, do make
up an account of his administration of the estate of
John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Com-
missioners of this Court, who is directed to make
report thereon to the Court.

A Copy—Telle,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired
to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th
day of November next for carrying the within decre-
tal order into effect, upon which day their attend-
ance is required at my office, with their papers and
accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. G.

30 Dollars Reward.

Run away on Monday, the 20th June last, a NE-
GRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robert,
son, of Manchester. She is tall, spare, black
Girl, about twenty years old, floops much, has
very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make
longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very
thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Rich-
mond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is
probable she is harbored.—She is a good femi-
nile. I will give the above reward to any person who
will secure her in Jail so that I may hear again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peters-

burg, July 15, 1803.

THE Subscriber has moved from the house here-
tofore occupied by him, to one on the opposite
side of the street, two doors above the Post Office,
and next door to the Light House, where he con-
tinues to do business on

COMMISSION,

as usual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—
Almond Gin in pipes, Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. Cotton Cards by the box

Patent Balances,

of various sizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The Office of the Cashier of the Mutual
Assurance Society is removed to the room occupied
by the Collector of Customs, a door above the Post
Office.

W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE,
RICHMOND.

Blackstone's Commentaries

WITH
NOTES OF REFERENCE TO THE CON-
STITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNI-
TED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRE- CEDENTS:

CONSISTING of all the most approved Forms,
Common & Special, which are required in trans-
actions of business; with an Appendix containing
Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange,
Insurance and Shipping; by

JOSEPH MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of such forms as are
altogether useless in America, and interspersed with
many others of established use.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress
as concern the United States at large;

To which is added, an Appendix, containing
all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independ-
ence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and
Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS

From the most celebrated Books in Husbandry, Gar-
dening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman
of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almost every Literary work of Merit,
modern and ancient, their prices by retail the
same as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large assortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solo-
mon's Celebrated BALM OF OIL-LEAD, &c.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hewings's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE, My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient
to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings
are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a
passage and convenient closets below, and three
rooms and a passage above stairs; and a good cellar,
a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This
would make one of the best stands in York for a
merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to
Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in
Richmond.

John Moss.

September 23, 1803.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER.

FROM ENGLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he,
having been regularly bred to the above busi-
ness, intends following the same, in all its branches,
at his stables near the Market House, adjoining
which are convenient lots for the accommodation of
sick horses. He will tick, fox, dock or trim horses
in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable
terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He
will break horses either for the harness or saddle,
and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or
cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already confer-
red on him, and hopes by attention to merit a con-
tinuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

AN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek,
A 500 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the
property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the
name of WINCANTON. This land has the advan-
tage of lying on the main road, leading from
Amherst Court-house to Waugh's Ferry, on James
River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with
a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and
sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two
above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well
under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house fifteen
feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up
with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's
shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good
dwelling house with three rooms below, and two
above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses
within a mile of the store, suitable for a private fam-
ily. On this tract of land there is about seventy
five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good
order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of
being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is
an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles
of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to
purchase the above without viewing the premises,
they will be shown by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving,
who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and
fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of
payment may be known from them; as also on ap-
plication to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 28th, 1803.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange,
1000 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or
purchasers. The sale to take place at the next
Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the
Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 1st.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the
Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if
not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chester-
field, late the property of Archibald Cary, A
Esq. deceased, and known by the name of
AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary
to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and
for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, v. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803.

epds

The GRAND LODGE of Vir-
ginia will meet on the second Monday in Decem-
ber next.

W. H. FITZWHYLLSON, G. S.

Richmond, November 1, 1803.

WILLIAM MCAY,

LOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that
he has just received by a late arrival from
Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD
and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; La-
dies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of
Seals, Key, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Ma-
terials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS
for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on
as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be pur-
chased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for
the liberal encouragement he has met with since his
residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the
shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.